

LABOR CLARIION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXV

San Francisco, June 26, 1936

No. 21

Brutal Attack on Rubber Workers' President at Gadsden, Ala.

The answer of the Goodyear rubber barons to the effort of the United Rubber Workers of America to organize the company's plant at Gadsden, Ala., was to send hired thugs, including the sheriff and his deputies, to break up the union meeting and inflict such brutal punishment upon Sherman H. Dalrymple, international president, that all who have seen him in the hospital at Akron, Ohio, are amazed that such inhumanity to man is possible, says a staff correspondent of the I. L. N. S.

Akron rubber workers are roused to a fever pitch. The twenty-four-hour sit-down strike which followed Dalrymple's return to Akron was concluded without violence.

Infused into the workers of Akron is the indomitable spirit of Dalrymple. He lies in the hospital with concussion of the brain. He was kicked and beaten to a pulp. His arms were twisted behind his back until the snapping of ligaments brought screams of anguish from the one friendly witness present. Other inhuman indignities were heaped upon him. A week after the beating there was a real danger he would not recover.

But despite Dalrymple's condition, his one thought when the blood was pouring from his wounds in quantities which would have ended the life of an ordinary individual was that he must reach Akron before he died to get the affairs of the union organized so that Gadsden might be organized finally and so that a man might join a union in safety.

Dalrymple was warned of the vicious welcome awaiting him should he venture into Gadsden. The United Rubber Workers have issued a sworn statement of the threat made by C. Slusser, vice-president and factory manager of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, that if certain union officials were able to get off the train in Gadsden they would leave there on a stretcher.

When Dalrymple got to Gadsden he was followed wherever he went. "I was warned two or three times during the afternoon and evening that I was being shadowed," Dalrymple said in his statement before he was taken to the hospital. "When we arrived at the meeting I was told that a group on one side of the hall were steel company guards and that others present were from the Goodyear supervision. A total of about 200 were present, but scarcely more than a score seemed to be our union rubber workers."

"Two speakers preceded me. When I was introduced someone in the crowd shouted, 'Who in hell sent for you?' I told them that Local 12 had sent for me and I explained my mission. When I remarked that I knew I was talking to assemblymen, squad men and supervisors, someone else yelled, 'You're — — right you are.'"

Sheriff Does Nothing to Stop Brutal Beating

Then the sheriff and his deputies entered. Men in the crowd pointed out the union men, who were searched and marched out of the hall. The sheriff accompanied Dalrymple and his wife out the back door.

In front of the court house the thugs closed in

on Dalrymple. What they did to him will leave scars on the mind and soul of Mrs. Dalrymple as well as on her husband's body. But it is believed that her presence was the only thing that saved his life. She demanded that the sheriff stop the beating, but he did nothing. One man shouted with glee: "Take this — — out and kill him and don't leave his blood in Alabama."

Official Refuses to Call Physician

When Mrs. Dalrymple was finally able to reach her husband's side, during a lull, she was told by the sheriff to take her husband out of the state as rapidly as possible. When she pleaded for a doctor to treat his wounds the sheriff refused to call one and warned her that if she let him stay a moment longer he could not answer for the consequences.

Mrs. Dalrymple got her husband into the car. It was twenty miles out of Gadsden before she was able to find a doctor.

"The doctor was amazed that Sherman was alive after the amount of blood he had lost," said Mrs. Dalrymple. "He insisted that we stay there and he would find surgeons to care for him. But Sherman wouldn't listen to him. He said: 'Give me something to catch the blood. My wife will drive me to Akron. I'll live till I get there. I've got too much to do in Akron to stay and die here!'"

Mrs. Dalrymple Drives Husband to Akron

So. Mrs. Dalrymple got into the car again. She drove him until exhausted nerves forced her to stop for rest for a few hours. At daylight Sunday morning they were on their way again, arriving at Akron late at night. While the doctor attended him at the Dalrymple home the iron will of the leader of the rubber workers carried him through a day of planning with his fellow workers. Work at the Goodyear plant was at a standstill. When finally all responsibilities had been delegated to other hands Dalrymple collapsed and was taken to the hospital.

Meanwhile in the Goodyear plant at Gadsden the purging of the plant of union men was going on. Squads of gunmen singled out the union men, beat them up one at a time and ran them out of town. At least ten union members were thus victimized.

Just before Dalrymple left for Gadsden he issued a statement on the sit-down strikes which is highly revealing of the attitude of the union in contrast to the domineering attitude of the company officials.

"It is our contention," he said, "that the only way these sit-downs can be avoided in the future is through the proper application of all the rules of true collective bargaining in a spirit of fair play."

Attack on Dalrymple Arouses All Labor

Labor throughout the United States is roused with righteous indignation at the attack on Dalrymple. Labor, co-operating with officials of the United Rubber Workers, has reached the ears of official Washington. Representatives of the Department of Justice and of the National Relations

Board were sent immediately to Gadsden to investigate the outrage.

At the same time plans for organizing the workers in the Goodyear plant at Gadsden have been speeded up. All the resources of the rubber workers in Akron are at the disposal of organizers. The answer of the Goodyear officials to the union has been demonstrated to be the wrong answer. The following demands, in addition to making the Akron agreement universal in all Goodyear plants, have been drawn up:

1. All union members in Cumberland and Gadsden who have been fired for union activity be re-hired immediately with full pay for the time lost. Doctor bills be paid by the company for workers who have been slugged and beaten by company thugs.

The rubber workers of Akron are convinced that they are in the midst of a fight for life that will not be settled in Akron. They won the fight in Akron and are convinced they can hold the gains made there by means of their economic strength. But the battle ground shifts. It goes to Gadsden. It goes to Cumberland. It goes to Los Angeles. The union must follow, or else cheap labor will permit employers to pile up a surplus which will enable them to close Akron plants for months and to starve out the union workers.

Auto Magnates May War on Rubber Union

Rubber employers have said that they dare not recognize the rubber workers' unions, for if they do the automobile manufacturers will make their own tires. There is fear on the part of the workers that automobile manufacturers are aligned against them. They may be the spearhead of the drive for unionization of the automobile industry.

In Akron the notorious "Law and Order" League, established by Pearl Bergdorf, the strike-breaker, has been the tool of the employers. It defeated the early efforts of the workers to organize. In the last strike the workers were prepared to meet rifles with more rifles, and the League sought cover. It is now engaged in distributing anti-union literature in Akron.

Black Legion Tries Terroristic Tactics

The Black Legion came to life in distinctive fashion Wednesday night, June 10, as the sit-down strike was about to end. The explosion of six bombs directed the attention of fourth shift workers entering the plant to the burning of three huge fiery crosses. The demonstration was intended to intimidate the men, but the result was the prolongation of the sit-down strike for another five hours. The rubber workers are not in a mood to be intimidated. The Black Legion, using Ku Klux methods, served only to add fuel to the fire seething among the workers.

In Gadsden and in Cumberland and in Los Angeles the Goodyear Company has strengthened its policy of preventing by fair means or foul the growth of unionism. There the "law and order" leagues have the upper hand. But in Gadsden the Frankenstein set up by the company went too far. The "answer" to the union was too inhuman for public digestion. It induced public vomit.

Steel Industry Tries To Stave Off Unions With Wage Increases

The steel industry is trying to buy from its employees their legally guaranteed right to organize by granting them a 10 per cent increase in wages.

The timing of this proposed increase is illuminating, says the International Labor News Service. Steel was just as well able to grant a 10 per cent increase six months ago as it is now. Its output and orders were both increasing then as now. It was plainly entering on a period of prosperity which should have been shared from the beginning with its employees.

But nothing happened, nothing was even whispered about a voluntary boost in wages, until the drive to organize the steel workers got under way. The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee held its first meeting in Pittsburgh on June 17—the anniversary of Bunker Hill, by the way—and expects soon to have 200 trained organizers at work in the district. The drive in Alabama and in the West will open later than that in Pittsburgh, but only by a few days.

Move Not Likely to Fool Labor

Not until these things had happened did the steel masters allow the story to leak out that they were planning a 10 per cent boost in wages, and that they counted on this maneuver to "take the edge off" the organizing drive.

The odds are that they will be about 100 per cent disappointed in this expectation. In the first place, the thing is too baldly plain to fool a child. If the mere opening of a drive to organize the steel industry is good for a 10 per cent increase in pay envelope contents, what might not be accomplished in the line of worker benefits by a real, industry-wide organization? That is what every steel worker is sure to ask himself; and the answer he makes to his own question, whatever it may be, will not tend to discourage him in demanding a union.

Spies Reported Furloughed

In the next place, the steel workers have not been turned aside from their march toward unionism by any of the concessions or devices which the companies so far have made. Word has been passed to foremen not to interfere with company union elections. Companies have offered to buy uniforms for the workers' baseball teams. A short time ago the steel companies granted a week's vacation with pay to each employee who had been with the mill more than a certain period.

A story which bears every internal evidence of

truth, but which in the very nature of things can not be proved except by accident, has come out of Pittsburgh very recently. It is that the "spies in steel" who report to headquarters in that city have been given a three months' furlough, with full-time pay.

"Make yourselves scarce for the next ninety days," is the direction which the steel masters of Pittsburgh are reported to be giving their hired spies and trouble breeders. "This war on our secret service is getting too hot. We'll want you all later; but for the present, keep out of sight."

And even that hasn't placated the steel workers, or made them long less eagerly for organization.

Lewis Flays Court Ruling

The action of the Federal Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit—sitting at New Orleans—in ruling that the National Labor Relations Board has no jurisdiction over the steel industry or any other manufacturing industry is proving a two-edged proposition. The Jones & Laughlin Company brought the suit which ended in this verdict; and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes canceled immediately a \$40,000 government order for steel piling which had been given to that firm.

The comment of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, by which the drive in the steel industry was launched, is well worth quoting here:

"The decision of the court in the Jones & Laughlin case is characteristic of the judicial autocracy now being created in our country. This autocracy is nullifying the representative form of our government. The representatives of the people, gathered together in the federal Congress, are no longer capable of expressing the will of the people, or of legislating in an emergency to preserve the republic."

"After every major legislative enactment the representatives of the people in Congress are placed on trial before our judicial tribunals and adjudged incapable of legislating wisely. Certainly it is time that the people and the Congress were aroused to the dangers of a judicial oligarchy, governing the republic through negative action and escaping the responsibilities of affirmative leadership."

Steel Fights Healey Bill

As if to notify everyone that the proposed wage increase is a sop to block organization, a sop which the companies will be able to withdraw at any time unless they are faced by a powerful union, the Iron and Steel Institute has just filed a strong protest against the Healey-Walsh bill fixing maximum hours and minimum wages for work done under government contract.

In other words, the steel masters object to laws, labor organizations or anything else that may

Committee Announced For Steel Campaign

The Committee for Industrial Organization, composed of ten national and international unions, has begun a campaign to organize the nation's iron and steel plants. Field workers have been assigned and the first meeting of the committee in charge was held in Pittsburgh on June 17.

The iron and steel drive will be in charge of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, a partial list of members of which was announced by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The campaign will be conducted pursuant to an agreement between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee will be Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America. David McDonald, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will be secretary-treasurer of the committee.

Associate Members

Associate members of the committee, for the present, will be: Julius Hochman, vice-president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; M. F. Tighe, president, and Joseph K. Gaither, vice-president Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Leo Krzycki, vice-president Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; John Brophy, director Committee for Industrial Organization, and P. T. Fagan, president District 5, United Mine Workers of America.

Regional director for the Pittsburgh area, in charge of field activities, will be Clinton S. Golden, heretofore regional director of the National Labor Relations Board.

Regional director in charge of the field activities for the Chicago area will be Van A. Bittner, staff representative of the United Mine Workers of America. Other regional directors will be named later.

Vigorous Campaign Planned

"It is intended to prosecute a vigorous and efficient campaign of organization throughout the whole steel industry," Lewis announced.

"The supporters of this great movement believe that neither the corporations engaged in the manufacture of steel nor those in any other industry *** can long continue to withhold from American workmen the privileges which are theirs by every moral and legal precept."

"The right to organize and bargain collectively, and thus be enabled to voice their grievances and state their ideals, is the right of every citizen under the public policy of the United States."

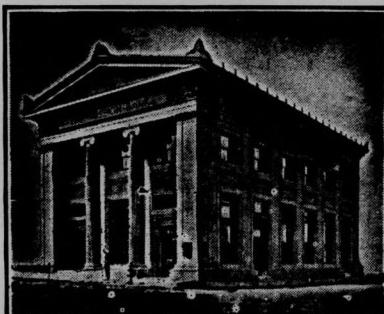
interfere with their own autocratic power over a great basic industry.

Lastly, it should be stated that a 10 per cent increase will not bring steel workers, as a body, more than half way back to their former earnings. The payroll in the iron and steel industry in 1929 was \$1,381,000,000—it had been above \$1,200,000,000 since 1923. In 1931 the iron and steel payroll had dropped to \$705,125,000; and in 1933 it was \$500,379,000. Reliable figures for later years are not at hand; but the iron and steel payroll in 1934 was around \$627,000,000—less than half the figure of 1929.

GREATEST GAS WELL IN HISTORY

The "largest gas producer in the history of the oil industry," in the Panhandle district of Texas, is the title now being worn by a Phillips Petroleum Company well recently completed near Amarillo. The well is reported to produce 176,300,000 cubic feet daily.—"Oil Producer."

The First Bank in the Mission District



THE MISSION BRANCH

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System

SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE
SUter 6654 GEO. W. CASWELL CO. 442 Second Street

Negotiate Agreements With Filling Stations

After weeks of negotiation, the controversy between Filling Station Employees' Union No. 19570 and the Rubber Institute, which threatened to develop into a strike, has been amicably adjusted by the signing of agreements. Concessions were reported to have been made by both sides.

The agreements negotiated with the Rubber Institute, involving about fifty stations, provide for a forty-eight-hour week, time and one-half for overtime and legal holidays, wage increases, and changes in other conditions. The scale ranges from \$85 per month for junior operators to \$150 a month for station managers, with certain other allowances for the latter. An extra 50 cents per day in addition to the pro rata is allowed for part time operators.

Alfred De Lisle, president of the union, said the agreement was one of the best ever negotiated on the West Coast, and "20 per cent better than many Eastern agreements." De Lisle signed the agreements subject to formal approval by the union, which he recommended.

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Joseph Casey, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, took part in the final negotiations.

Unlucky Broadway Tunnel Project Tied Up by Strike of Workmen

Work on the low-level tunnel linking Alameda and Contra Costa counties has again been interrupted, this time by a strike which took place last Saturday, when eight men, left on duty by Joint Highway District No. 13, which took up the work of finishing the tunnel, struck for higher wages.

Members of the Tunnel, Aqueduct and Subway Workers' Union immediately started picketing the job.

The workers, rated as a maintenance crew, were paid at the rate of 75 cents an hour. They claim that \$1.10 is paid for similar work on P.W.A. projects.

Some weeks ago the Six Companies, contractors on the work, abandoned the project and notified the highway district that it would not be completed by them because of costs exceeding estimates. The highway district is looking to the bonding companies which guaranteed the contract to complete the job.

STATE OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE

New producers, recompletions and wells resuming production in California during May totaled 125, with initial daily production of 48,366 barrels, according to preliminary estimates based on data collected by Oil Umpire Pemberton. This compares with ninety-six wells, with initial of 37,867 barrels, for the preceding month, according to a report from Los Angeles.

Warehousemen and Teamsters Strike For Higher Wages, Shorter Hours

Warehousemen and teamsters employed by the poultry producers of California in Sacramento struck Monday last for higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of their unions.

Immediately after the strike was called pickets were placed in front of the association's warehouse.

George W. Stokel, business agent of the Teamsters' Union and vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, said the men employed by the association have been working under a wage scale of from 32 to 58 cents per hour, with no limita-

tion on the number of hours they work. He asks for a minimum pay of \$5.50 a day.

The warehousemen are asking for 62½ cents an hour, instead of the existing pay of 52 and 55 cents. Clyde Barker, manager of the association, said the plant will continue to operate despite the strike.

Suit Against Sailors' Union Is Dismissed by Stipulation

The last legal action tying up funds of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific has been dismissed by stipulation of counsel for the union and the International Seamen's Union by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The suit was the original one brought by the I. S. U. following revocation of the Sailors' Union charter in January, and tied up about \$9000 cash and property. Similar actions were dismissed in the state courts recently.

In the action the I. S. U. claimed money collected by the Sailors' Union and the property belonged to the parent body. Federal Judge Michael Roche ruled in favor of the Sailors' Union, and the I. S. U. appealed. No reason was given by either side for the dismissal stipulation.

SENATOR NYE TO SPEAK HERE

"America Is Being Driven Toward War" will be the topic of Senator Gerald P. Nye when he speaks in San Francisco on Wednesday, July 8, under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism. "Startling revelations you never read in the papers" are promised by the sponsors. Tickets may be secured at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s and at the Emporium. The address will be delivered at Dreamland.

Milk Wagon Drivers in San Mateo Continue Fight on Golden State

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union reports that its fight against the Golden State Milk Company, Ltd., in San Mateo County, is gaining momentum day by day.

A news vendor has been placed on the Golden State plant in Burlingame, and this last week a traveling billboard has been patrolling the streets of the peninsula cities advertising the fact that this company has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council.

Reports are that there is a noticeable slump in the business of the Golden State Company as friends of labor learn of the trouble the Milk Wagon Drivers are having in establishing fair conditions in its plant.

Many of the wholesale customers have reported that handling of the Golden State products has brought protests from their patrons, and have therefore made a change to some other company.

The various unions affiliated with the San Mateo Labor Council have assured the Milk Wagon Drivers of their continued support, and there is a good prospect for an early settlement.

Steve Gilligan has been elected to the office of business agent of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 to fill the vacancy created by the death of William J. Casey.

F. W. STELLING
W. D. FENNIMORE A. R. FENNIMORE

California Optical Co.

Makers of Good Glasses

ESTABLISHED - 1886

We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

Prices Reasonable - Eyes Tested - Satisfaction Guaranteed
231 Post St., above Grant Ave. 2588 Mission St., near 21st St.
2106 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley

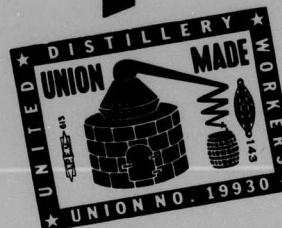
German Wages Sink, Work Shortage Spreads

While military demands are constantly increasing, the purchasing power of the German masses is steadily sinking, the Labor Chest reports. This is especially felt in the textile industries, which are suffering from a shortage of raw materials as well as from the impaired purchasing power of the German people under the Nazi regime. Official reports show that more than 3000 textile factories and establishments are working less than thirty-six hours a week. Considering the low hourly wages paid in these industries, this means utter misery for many workers and their families.

On the other hand, the profits of the textile industrialists have sharply risen. Nazi papers report that forty-one of the ninety textile concerns whose shares are listed at the official stock exchanges have declared higher dividends.

To be consistent a member of a labor union should buy only union-made goods with his union-earned money.

Look for the Union Label



Summer Time is GIN Time!

There's nothing more refreshing than a tall, cool gin drink made with quality gin! And there's no better way to be sure that your favorite drink will be *just right* than to ask your bartender to use Union Made Gin. If you're your own bartender, demand Union Made Gins at package stores. Ask for Bennett Gins because:

The Bennett Distilling Co is the Only Completely Unionized Rectifying Plant West of Chicago.

BENNETT'S GINS
are sold under the
following brand names:

DISTILLED DRY:

BENNETT'S CRYSTAL CLEAR DRY GIN
BENNETT'S HIGHBALL DRY GIN
BENNETT'S TIPTON DRY GIN

SLOE:

BENNETT'S RUBY RED SLOE GIN
BENNETT'S RUBY RED SLOE GIN RICKEY
CRESTA GOLD SLOE GIN

BENNETT DISTILLING CO.

705 SANOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 1708

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone MArket 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription (When subscribing for entire membership)	1.00
Single copies	.05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1936

Another Industrial Martyr

The vicious and brutal attack on Sherman Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers of America, while attempting to organize the employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, will serve to put renewed life into the campaign to unionize the important rubber industry.

American workmen will not be deprived of their right to organize by any obstacle the big industrialists may place in their path; and the attempt to discourage them from organizing unions by victimizing their leaders is the surest method of bringing about the objective they seek to prevent. What a spectacle is presented by this incident! A great and prosperous industry, strongly organized itself, in an attempt to intimidate its employees, utilizes not only hired thugs but the public officials paid to maintain law and order. And the result of their joint efforts is the almost fatal beating of a man for doing his duty in a lawful work.

The Rubber Workers' Union has won its battle in Akron; but to make its position secure it must organize the workers in the industry in other sections. The intimation of the employers that if they recognize the unions the automobile manufacturers will produce their own tires will not deter the unions. Tires must be produced, whether by the Goodyear people or the General Motors, and there is a determination to unionize the industry that will be the more enthusiastically carried out because of such outrages as that which has disgraced Gadsden, Ala.

Our "Ruined" Credit

The "new deal" has utterly ruined the credit of the nation. Every standpatter in Congress and most of them outside have been saying that. The "new deal" hasn't balanced the budget; and that is an unfailing sign of ruin. Besides, the government is spending too much money on relief.

And now we find by experiment that the credit of the nation is so badly ruined that when the federal government wants to borrow a billion dollars it is offered more than six billions. The \$600,000,000 in bonds bearing 2½ per cent interest and running from fifteen to eighteen years was oversubscribed nearly seven times; and the \$400,000,000 of 1¾ per cent treasury notes was oversubscribed about six times.

Ruined credit? Almost any private business would be tickled pink to find itself in the same sort of ruin.

The real trouble with the "new deal" is that it has not yet found the way to keep capital from hogging too large a share of recovery, which naturally leaves labor with too little. That is a very serious matter. Not until labor can buy the goods it produces will prosperity be on a firm basis and depressions definitely a thing of the past.

But the people who denounce the "new deal" never make this valid criticism; and turn instead to talk about "ruin" when the government is offered more than six times the money it wants.

It is to laugh!

Civil Rights Probe

The first act of Senator Hugo L. Black as the new chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor was the appointment of Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin to head the inquiry which the Senate authorized the committee to make regarding violations of civil liberties and labor's rights throughout the United States.

Senator La Follette will be assisted by Senators Louis Murphy of Iowa and Elbert D. Thomas of Utah. These three held the preliminary hearings on the resolution sponsored by Senator La Follette authorizing the probe. The hearings warranted the committee in reporting to the Senate that around 40,000 "professional spies" are employed by industry at a cost of \$80,000,000 and that industrialists since 1933 had been stocking up with all sorts of ammunition to be used in strikes.

The text of the resolution under which the La Follette committee will act is terse but broad. It reads:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor is authorized and directed to make an investigation of violations of the rights of free speech and assembly and undue interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively. The committee shall report to the Senate as soon as practicable the results of its investigation, together with its recommendation for the enactment of any remedial legislation it may deem necessary."

Senator La Follette announces that the committee will meet shortly and lay plans for the investigation. The inquiry will undoubtedly reveal startling information regarding the extent to which subversive forces undertake to destroy the rights and liberties guaranteed to the masses by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Are We That Simple?

Are we so simple as to think that the real estate boards are interested in any theory of government which seeks to establish a just, fair-to-all basis of securing revenue? Are they interested in perfecting a tax system worthy of a democracy—a democracy for which thousands of Americans have given their lives?

Or could it be that their own private and personal interests have much to do with the "playing checkers" with taxes by which they load the tax burden heavily on labor and industry and untax their speculative deals in land? For each dollar in taxes removed from land the selling price roughly can advance \$20.

This explains the sales tax, and so the sales tax must go!

Labor Must Be on Guard

How little can be done by laws alone is shown by the recent report of Ralph M. Bashore, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry.

He found on a careful special inspection that one-fourth of the employing firms are violating the laws against child labor, or the laws designed for the protection of women in industry; 30 per cent of the firms inspected carry no workmen's compensation insurance; nearly 37 per cent permit the existence of hazards forbidden by the fire and panic act; 57 per cent of the elevators used by workers did not have proper certificates of safety, and 71 per cent of the power boilers were likewise uncertified—which generally means uninspected.

Laws on all these subjects are necessary and

right. But back of the law is needed an alert public opinion; and above all, organization among workers to enforce their lawful rights and protections. The need for unions was never better shown than by this special inspection in Pennsylvania.

You didn't have a direct vote on the sales tax when it was put over, but you can vote it out in November.

One reason why the sales tax is the poor man's tax is that the poor man pays out a large part of his income on taxable items. The rich man pays out most of the income he spends on service items which are not subject to sales taxes. The sales tax is an unfair tax. It must be repealed.

Highly beneficial results in guaranteeing to the masses certain rights fundamentally connected with the preservation of democratic institutions should follow the nation-wide investigation of organized attacks on civil liberties authorized by the United States Senate in the passage of the resolution sponsored by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN LEAGUE

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, said in London this week that human incompetence has thus far prevented the League of Nations from achieving its aims. Speaking as president of the European committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr. Butler declared lack of confidence in the League "can only be relieved by an effective international monetary conference which shall restore the stability of foreign exchanges."

BALANCED ECONOMIC PROGRESS

High wages, continuity of income, stability of employment, reasonable profits and sources are necessary for balanced economic progress, Secretary Perkins told Alfred (N. Y.) University graduates. "Such progress depends upon the capacity of all functional groups in society to formulate and voice their demands and defend peacefully their interests, with the government acting as the guardian of the general welfare," Miss Perkins said in a commencement address.

MOVE INTO THE WHITE HOUSE

(Pacific Coast Longshoreman)

Willie Hearst couldn't get into the White House himself, not in a thousand years. The American people may be 57 varieties of a sucker but they never reached the stage where they'd elect the Lord of San Simeon acreage to the position of President. But Hearst has done the next best thing. He has put over a nominee on the Grand Old Party and made them stand on their hind legs and say they like it. He threw out the bait and they swallowed it hook, line and sinker. And, although he may be old and senile, that's no mean feat for Willie, the newspaper wisp.

TO MAKE DEMOCRACY A SUCCESS

It is my conviction that the ideal which inspired a million American boys in 1918, expressed in the great slogan "to make the world safe for democracy," ought still to fly from the mast of the American ship of state. But that means two things to me. First, that we keep ourselves out of war by an intelligent control of the government. Second, that we make our democracy such a success in the progressive organization of government to meet and solve our economic and social problems that democracy will be secure in this country and thus provide an example for the rest of the world.—Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States commissioner of education.

McClatchy Tradition

Three newspapers and five radio stations, owned by a family newspaper dynasty dating back to 1857, have passed into a woman's hands as the result of the death of C. K. McClatchy, militant California publisher, says "Newsdom."

Up to six months ago Miss Eleanor McClatchy, new head of the business, had no expectation of stepping into the shoes of her celebrated father, "C. K." Interested chiefly in writing plays, in little theater activity and in travel, she had spent much of her time in Pasadena and New York and employed four years in roaming over Europe and Africa.

It was expected that a brother, Carlos, would carry on the McClatchy journalistic tradition in the third generation, and operate the "Bee" papers in Sacramento, Fresno and Modesto. Miss McClatchy planned an extensive trip in Russia and devoted months to learning the language.

Then came the brother's unexpected death and the serious illness of her 77-year-old father following a fall at a railroad station. "C. K." summoned his daughter home and told her he counted on her to keep the McClatchy name at the masthead of his papers and to carry on as he would do. He died recently.

"I know my father's ideals and principles," she said. "I will see that these are continued."

Miss McClatchy was born in Sacramento and was educated there and at a private school at Mill Brook, N. Y. Several times she has acted as correspondent for the papers, covering the Baer-Carnera fight among other events. During her travels she wrote special articles. She is 39.

As executive editor she will have Walter P. Jones, 41, who entered McClatchy's service as a newsboy and came up through the ranks.

Important Change Contemplated In State Federation's Council

Although the official proceedings of the recent meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor have not yet been received, it is learned that the Santa Barbara meeting was an interesting gathering, and that "a very progressive program" was adopted.

Indorsement was given to the proposal to form a state-wide agricultural workers' union. It was agreed, however, that the existing state-wide Fruit and Vegetable Packers' Union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, would retain control of the packing house and shed workers and that the new union would take in the field workers.

An appropriation for the purchase of an automobile for Secretary Edward D. Vandeur was voted. The secretary is expected to spend most of his time in the field contacting the various unions in the state.

A change in the form of organization of the executive council of the State Federation is contemplated by the unanimous vote of the council to add four vice-presidents to the official roster. These are to represent the brewing, shipping, building and theatrical industries. The present representation on the executive council is by districts.

The next convention of the Federation is to be held in Eureka in September.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Edward L. Thorndyke, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, requests the Labor Clarion to print the following request:

"I have the opinions of a hundred teachers, about a hundred business men and about fifty clergymen in response to the following request:

"Make a list of the American cities that you have lived in or know about. Think of the quality of the government, schools, morals, culture, public

spirit and humanity of each of these cities. If the city is a very good one, write '1' before it. If it is good, write '3.' If it is about average, write '5.' If it is below average, write '7.' If it is much below average, write '9.' If you are in doubt whether to rate it '1' or '3,' call it '2.' If you are in doubt whether to rate it '3' or '5,' call it '4'; similarly for the use of '6' and '8,' when in doubt between '5' and '7,' or between '7' and '9.'

"I have the opinions of a few skilled workers, but need many more in order that labor may be properly represented. It will be a great favor if any reader of this paper who knows five or more different American cities will send me his ratings of them."

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM INDORSED

Meeting in joint session in Pasadena recently, the Northern and Southern California Conferences of Typographical Unions adopted the following: "Resolved, That this joint meeting of the Northern and Southern California Typographical Conferences, now in session at Pasadena, California, indorse the program and activities of John L. Lewis, Charles P. Howard and their associates to organize the unorganized workers in the mass production industries, and that we consider the policy of the Committee for Industrial Organization a progressive advancement to greatly increase the membership of the American Federation of Labor."

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

According to a report from the regional headquarters at Berkeley, work of the Resettlement Administration is proceeding so rapidly that reports cannot keep pace with progress. They are out of date before they can be published, according to a foreword by Administrator Rexford G. Tugwell in an "interim report" just received. The report, called a "partial summary," recounts activities to the middle of April last.

Why Canned Beer?

By WILLIAM GABLE

The campaign of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association to have all union workers refuse to purchase the non-union tin can as a container for beer apparently is having telling effect, according to reports received at union headquarters.

Many trade unions throughout the country have passed resolutions condemning the can and their members have promised to refrain from purchasing beer in this container and to urge their friends to do likewise. Union leaders report that the campaign thus far has been very effective.

The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association opened the campaign soon after the can was introduced on the market, and declares that the purpose of the campaign is to arouse strong union sentiment against use of the can, which is manufactured by the non-organized steel industry. Popular use of the can would eventually cause hundreds of union members of many international unions to be thrown out of work.

Immediately the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor took up the cudgel in behalf of the union container and adopted resolutions strongly condemning the use of the non-union can.

William Laffey, secretary-treasurer of the Pittsburgh Brewery Workers' Local Union, declared that hundreds of men in the bottling departments of breweries in western Pennsylvania would be thrown out of employment if the tin can was adopted to replace the glass bottle.

Several brewers have refused to adopt the tin can. But union officials admit this is not alone because of their strong union sentiment but also because they feel it would be doing an injustice to their brew to place it in cans instead of the conventional sanitary bottle.

World Events Review

I. L. N. S.

New York and vicinity have been all fussed up over the arrival of the Queen Mary, England's newest and biggest ship—and small wonder. The Queen Mary is 1018 feet long, 118 feet wide—"in the beam," a sailor would call it. She has twelve decks, and looms above smaller craft like a floating skyscraper. She brought 1829 passengers and 6100 sacks of mail, and she came within a small distance of breaking the record for a speedy passage.

That record now belongs to the French liner Normandie, which made the trip in four days, eleven hours and forty-two minutes. The Queen Mary took four days, twelve hours and twenty-four minutes for the trip—but wait till she gets her keel well polished, and see what she does then.

These two ships are the last word in passenger liners; but one wonders whether they promote commerce as much as the same money spent on less expensive projects would do. They are as big and as beautiful in their way as the Empire State building—and as hard to get sentimental about. For the ships, after all, are floating hotels, designed for the convenience of the rich, and the building is a collection of offices where the rich expect to make still more money.

* * *

For romance, one must go to the smaller ships; for instance, to the three bunched-up cockleshells which entered Lisbon harbor September 8, 1499, after a voyage of twenty-six months around the Cape of Good Hope to India and back. Fifty-five men walked up from the harbor; the rest of nearly 150 were gone. But there was triumph in their eyes, and they brought a letter from an Indian prince to the king of Portugal.

"Vasco da Gama, a gentleman of thy house, came to my country, of whose coming I was glad. In my country are plenty of gums, spices and precious stones. The things that I desire out of thy country are silver, gold, coral and scarlet."

* * *

A German newspaper man, Conrad Heiden, formerly of the Frankfurter "Zeitung," has written a book on Hitler. Heiden was in Germany during most of the events which he describes, but had to fly for his life, and is now living in America. One ghastly chapter of the book deals with the "blood bath" of 1934, when Hitler had some hundreds of his former followers murdered. Here is Heiden's story of the coal cellar at Lichtenfelde:

"About 150 candidates for death, all of them superior S. A. (storm troops) leaders waiting to be called out, in a dirty coal cellar. At short intervals there rang out four names. That meant—execution! . . .

"Then victims would stand in a row of four against the wall. An S. S. (special police) man would open their shirts over the chest, and with charcoal would draw a circle around the left nipple—the target. Only about six or eight meters away stood the squad of S. S. men with their rifles. Here, too, the command rang out, 'The leader wills it. Heil Hitler. Fire!'

"Almost all the victims met death courageously and calmly. . . . On the other hand, the nerves of the S. S. who did the shooting could not long stand the strain, and in the later executions particularly many of the shots went wild, so that the victim would lie hit upon the ground, yet still alive. Then the S. S. leader in command would step forward and give the prostrate one the coup de grace in the head.

"All this was visible from the cellar window." It is a sickening recital, but it has the merit of revealing Nazism in all its perverted savagery.

The best invention to counteract the use of machinery is the union label.

Senator Holt Kills Guffey Coal Measure

Although the new stabilization bill for the bituminous coal industry introduced by Senator Giffey of Pennsylvania was passed by the House of Representatives and was favorably reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee of Interstate Commerce, whose chairman is Senator Wheeler of Montana, its consideration by the Senate was blocked during the last day of the session by Senator

Rush D. Holt of West Virginia, who conducted a long filibuster against the measure.

Both houses had tentatively agreed to adjourn on June 20, the House having already adopted the adjournment resolution. During the evening session of the Senate that day the floor was secured by Senator Holt, who announced that, under the broad free speech rules of that body, he proposed to prevent consideration of the measure by talking until the adjournment time—midnight. After he had entertained the empty seats of the Senate chamber for considerable time reading Aesop's Fables, Holt was asked by Senator Robinson if he would not be willing to yield for a vote on the bill.

Senator Holt replied: "Oh, I would have to read all these fables. I desire to read them."

Realizing the hopelessness of the situation from a parliamentary point of view, Senator Robinson thereupon moved that the Senate adopt the House resolution calling for adjournment on "Saturday, the 20th day of June."

Shortly after, at five minutes to midnight, the Senate adjourned, and the Guffey bill was killed for this year.

The new Guffey bill, designed to meet the objections of the United States Supreme Court in its decision holding the old Guffey bill unconstitutional because of its labor provisions, was limited to provisions authorizing price fixing for the bituminous coal industry. It was supported by the United Mine Workers on the ground that it would remove the evil of cut-throat competition.



East*

VIA GRAND CANYON ROUTE

★ There's more travel value per mile—and per dollar in Santa Fe Trail System service East. 3 full Fred Harvey meals for as low as \$1 per day—streamlined, lavatory equipped buses—the short, scenic, direct route. Ask your Santa Fe Agent.

CHICAGO	\$29.50
ST. LOUIS	27.50
NEW ORLEANS	27.50
NEW YORK	42.25
PHILADELPHIA	41.40
DETROIT	32.50
SIMILAR FARES TO OTHER POINTS	

FOR COMPLETE DETAILS

775 Market Street, Phone EXbrook 3121 or 601 Market Street, Phone SUitter 7600, San Francisco • 425 14th St., Phone Holliday 5600 or 432 13th St., Phone Humboldt 9780, Oakland or any Santa Fe Railway Agent

SANTA FE TRAIL SYSTEM

*It is better to
BUY A HOME
than pay rent*

OUR representatives will be glad to call and explain our low cost Federal Housing loan plan. Repayable as rent.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK SAVINGS TRUST

Incorporated February 10, 1868 • Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

BRANCH OFFICES:

(Every Branch a Complete Bank)

Mission and Twenty-first Streets Haight and Belvedere Streets
Clement Street and Seventh Avenue West Portal Avenue and Ulloa Street
1528 Fillmore Street Peninsula Branch: 1380 Burlingame Ave., Burlingame

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE SAVINGS BANK IN THE WEST

Congress Aims Blow At Strike-Breakers

The House of Representatives, one day before the adjournment of Congress, passed the bill enacted by the Senate several weeks ago prohibiting the transportation of strike-breakers from state to state to be used for interfering with the right of strikers to picket plants in labor disputes.

The measure, introduced in the Senate by Senator Byrnes of South Carolina, is short and to the point. Following is the text:

"That whoever shall knowingly transport, or cause to be transported, or aid or abet in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any person with intent to employ such person to obstruct or interfere, in any manner, with the right of peaceful picketing during any labor controversy affecting wages, hours, or conditions of labor, or the right of organization for the purpose of collective bargaining, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

The report of the House Judiciary Committee favoring the measure, filed by Representative John E. Miller of Arkansas, gave a forceful description of the violence caused by strike-breakers, who were described as "mercenaries, strong-arm men and thugs," declared that such strike-breaking agencies are not tolerated in any other country.

It was declared there was abundant evidence that strike-breaking organizations "sometimes drum up business by fomenting industrial disorder where none exists, in order to obtain a contract to suppress it," adding:

"Disputes can be settled more amicably without the injection of professional thugs from the outside into an unfortunate situation."

Only two members of the House voted against the bill.

UNION-MADE LIQUORS

San Francisco boasts what is stated to be the only completely unionized liquor rectifying plant west of Chicago—the Bennett Distilling Company, 705 Sansome street. Every worker in the plant belongs to United Distillery Workers' Union No. 19930, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and all material going into the manufacture of its products is union-made. Advertising matter is from union shops, employing only union printers, and cuts and dies used for its labels are also union-made. The company specializes in gins, sloe gins, cordials and cocktails under the "Bennett's" brands and non-alcoholic products under the "Cresta Blanca" label. Union members are beginning to co-operate by patronizing these products, thus assuring the progress and welfare of one of the youngest of the unions.

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
MISSION AT 16TH & 10 BUILDINGS FOR LEASE

NO MONEY DOWN

One to Two Years to Pay
HERE IS OPPORTUNITY TO MODERNIZE
NOW!

Defer your payments but not your purchasing. Take advantage of Lachman Bros.' Special Combination Bank Financing Plan originated by us as a method to aid in restyling out-of-date surroundings, or correctly furnishing new homes and apartments. Available to anyone in approved credit standing. NOW is the time to buy.

Two Courts Refuse to Cripple Labor Board

Two important legal victories have been won by the National Labor Relations Board in pending injunction suits.

At San Francisco Federal District Judge Harold Louderbach denied the petition of the Moore Drydock Company, which sought to restrain the board from conducting a secret election to determine the choice of the workers for representatives in dealing with the company.

Judge Louderbach dismissed the company's complaint.

The Drydock Company is engaged in shipbuilding on the Oakland Estuary and employs 340 workers. Two hundred and forty-one of the workers signed the petition asking the board to conduct an election to determine whether Local 11, Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, is their choice for a representative in collective bargaining. In its suit for injunction the company had claimed that the holding of an election would irreparably injure its labor relations, and that the National Labor Relations Act is unconstitutional.

A second denial of an injunction was in the case of the Bradley Lumber Company of Warren, Ark. This company had previously been denied a restraining order by Federal District Judge Wayne G. Borah at New Orleans. It had appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and had been denied a stay pending the appeal. When the board attempted to conduct a hearing at Warren last winter it was restrained on the order of a state judge. The hearing was moved to New Orleans, witnesses being taken to New Orleans in busses, and the attempted restraint subsequently removed.

A wire received by the board announced that the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has finally denied the company's suit. The Bradley Lumber Company is charged with the dismissal of a number of workers because they joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The case is now before the board for decision.

UNION-LABELED CANTALOUPES

Agricultural Workers' Union No. 20,049, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and located at Yuma, in the heart of Arizona's rising fruit belt, this week announced the first carload shipments of cantaloupes bearing the union label. The fruit was raised under decent wage and working conditions, the union declares, and assures consumers that this is reflected in its quality.—Sacramento "Union Labor Bulletin."

Oakland Shell Stations Picketed

In Teamsters' Organizing Campaign

A campaign against the Shell Oil Company in Alameda County was instituted this week because of its attitude toward organization of its truck drivers. The move has the indorsement of the Alameda County Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council. It resulted from the inability of the Brotherhood of Teamsters to organize the truck drivers employed by the company.

Approximately 500 men were detailed to the various Shell Oil filling stations in the county in what Charles Real, secretary of the union, said was not a picketing campaign but one to induce the public not to buy Shell products.

Efforts to enlist the drivers in the union have been under way for three weeks. The regional manager of the company is alleged to have declared the men did not want to join the union, but when the men were asked they invariably said the company forbade them to join.

Strike Battle in Ohio Town Results in Shooting of Many

Seven strikers and seven strikebreakers were shot in a clash which followed firing into picket lines surrounding the Black & Decker Tool Company's plant at Kent, Ohio, on June 18.

Shotguns and tear gas shells were fired into the picket lines as two big vans moved strikebreakers into the factory shortly after 6 a. m.

Union officials said both of the trucks were loaded with armed men who were being transported into the factory to reopen it. The plant had been picketed since a strike over wages began almost two months ago.

The attack on the pickets resulted in virtual siege of the plant, with workers from two nearby factories joining the picket lines. Shots were exchanged between strikers and strikebreakers in the plant for six hours.

Food Costs Increase

Retail food costs advanced 2.8 per cent during the two weeks ended June 2, Commissioner Lubin of the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor announced this week.

"This increase, which is due primarily to a sharp rise in the cost of fruits and vegetables, brings the food-cost index to the highest point of the current year," Lubin said. "Higher prices were reported for forty-nine of the eighty-four foods included in the index. Prices of thirty foods were lower and five showed no change."

Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.4 per cent during the week ending June 13. "The rise was due largely to sharp increases in prices of farm products and foods," Lubin said. "The all-commodity index now stands at 78.7 per cent of the 1926 average.

General Motors Finds Spy System Expensive

General Motors last year paid \$188,761 to two private detective agencies for "protection." The Pinkerton agency got the lion's share—\$167,587; but one W. Walsh collected \$21,175, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from New York.

There has been no strike at G. M. plants. There has been no bitter dispute between company and employees, though the latter find many things unsatisfactory. The only rational conclusion from this high pay in time of industrial peace is that the so-called detectives are spies; and that the much vaunted General Motors is to maintain an extensive spy system.

These figures are contained in the report of the company to the Security and Exchange Commission on all payments above \$20,000 a year. G. M. has 185 employees whose compensation is above that figure. That is their minimum wage; the maximum depends on the prosperity of the company. In 1934, these 185 men received a total compensation of \$3,170,215. Last year, 1935, they more than doubled that account, and collected a total of \$7,031,983.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors, gets \$119,000 a year salary, rain or shine. In 1934, the poor fellow got so little bonus that his total compensation was only \$201,744. In 1935, he received \$374,505. William S. Knudsen, vice-president, got only a few dollars less, \$374,475.

LOGGERS GET INCREASED WAGES

The Department of Labor announced this week that the strike of 4000 members of the Columbia Loggers' Association in Oregon had been settled and the workers had accepted a 7½ per cent wage increase!

Announcing a New and Complete Line of

CAN'T BUST 'EM UNION MADE Work Clothing

Pre-Shrunk Blue Bib O'alls, \$1.75
Frisco Jeans, \$1.95
Carpenters' O'alls, \$2.25
Painters' O'alls, \$1.75
Express Strip O'alls, \$1.75

Market at Fifth

HALE'S BASEMENT

SUtter 8000

CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear. Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at Moderate Prices — You Will Be Surprised

J. ALLEC DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Works
1360 MISSION STREET
PHONE HEMLOCK 3131

Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

As was expected, last Sunday's meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union was exceptionally well attended and interesting from every viewpoint. It was called to order at 1:05 p. m., with all officers present except an executive committee man, who was reported ill. . . . Without a suspension during the month, the membership roster revealed an enrollment of 1515 on June 20 as against 1513 on May 15. . . . Following adoption of the auditing committee's report the financial statement of the secretary-treasurer was approved. . . . Propositions for membership from Vernon B. Blake, William L. Davis, E. C. Neumann, J. H. Perry and F. R. Sanchez were given their introductory presentation. The application of Mr. Davis was, on request, transferred to San Mateo Union. . . . Recommendations of the apprentice committee on a large class of apprentices examined in May were concurred in, as were also the committee's suggestions as to the disciplining of those students whose interest in their studies was reported to be lacking. . . . L. R. Franzi, Harry O. McNeill and Severio Vicino were obligated as apprentice members. . . . Henry Adamson, F. G. Bonchero, Alfonzo Cruz, C. E. Heino and J. J. Lyons were initiated as journeymen and instructed by the president. . . . For the accommodation and out of consideration of those members who were obliged to report for duty at their various places of employment rather early in the afternoon, the scale committee's report was advanced from its usual order of business and considered at this juncture of the proceedings. The report, given the closest attention, was adopted unanimously. On motion, the scale committee, working with First Vice-President Baker of the International Union, was empowered to conclude negotiations with the Publishers' Association. . . . Included in the executive committee's report were the obituaries of three members who had passed away since the May meeting of the union, a report of the Memorial Day visit to the union's plot in Laurel Hill Cemetery and a description of the attention which the property had been given. The status of the case of a discharged job shop apprentice was presented in detail, and a committee ruling on a question of overtime passed upon. On request of its author and the committee, action on an amendment to the local election laws was postponed to

a later meeting. The committee gave warning that the fine of \$5 ordered placed by the union some months ago on members who willfully or unwittingly subscribed to or purchased single copies of the "Saturday Evening Post," the "Ladies' Home Journal" or the "Country Gentleman," or any other publication from the press of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, which is on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council as well as that of many other state and central labor bodies and all the printing trades international unions, is still effective and would be levied on any and all offending members. The committee reported further that, on request of the executive council of the International Typographical Union and acting for the union in the interim, it had communicated by telegraph with California's senators in Washington urging them to support the Wagner-Ellenbogen housing bill. This action of the committee was approved unanimously. It was in harmony with the attitude and action of organized labor generally. . . . Members of San Francisco Union were invited to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of Oakland Typographical Union's charter Sunday, June 28. The invitation was accepted and the executive officers instructed to officially extend felicitations to the transbay sister union. . . . The petition of the Novelty Printing Company, 70 Wawona street, for permission to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was favorably considered. . . . The report of the canvassing board on the result of the election of May 27 of I. T. U. officers and local delegates and alternate delegates to the Colorado Springs convention was approved. . . . The principal part of the report of the union's delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council dealt with a resolution adopted by the council having to do with the time of employment and salary of the council's secretary and business representative. The report was adopted as one of progress on a subject that has engaged the interest of the council's affiliates for some months. . . . The business order of "Label Talks" having been reached, one of the union's representatives in the Label Section of the Labor Council gave an interesting narrative of the rebirth and growth of the Pharmacy Clerks' Union, one of the newer unions affiliated with the Labor Council, and urgently requested members to look for the house card of this union when purchasing drugs, drug sundries, toilet articles, etc., and to make it known that the house card was responsible for that particular store being given their patronage. . . . The resignation of Robert W. Waterson as a delegate to the Labor Council was accepted. Mr. Waterson found it impossible to attend the Council meetings because of a change in his hours of work. He was given a unanimous vote of thanks for the faithful and efficient performance of the duties of the office from which he reluctantly employed as a substitute on the "Morning Call" before the 1906 fire and again during the period of the city's reconstruction. Fond of travel, he had made a number of transcontinental tours, some of them in the "good, old-fashioned way" enjoyed by itinerant printers of a bygone day. The traveling card he deposited with San Francisco Union last March was issued by Reno Union. Mr. Stanley, a

tantly was obliged to resign. . . . Delegates F. E. Holderby, J. E. Mead and J. A. W. McDermott and Alternate Delegates T. S. Black, E. C. Browne and H. O. Melaas were installed into office, Delegate Crackbon and Alternate J. W. Chaudet being absent. . . . One petition for admission to the Union Printers' Home and two applications for the pension were approved. . . . Before adjournment, which was taken at 5 p. m., First Vice-President Baker gave a most interesting fifteen-minute talk on economic conditions throughout the country generally and in the printing industry in particular, which, he said, were much improved over what they were a year ago, especially on the Pacific Coast, as he saw them.

At a well attended special meeting at 7 p. m. last Monday Oakland Typographical Union took similar action on a scale committee report as was taken by San Francisco Union last Sunday. Hats off to the executive officers of Oakland Union on their ability to hustle. The special meeting was called, held and adjourned less than twenty-four hours after it was decided one was to be held, which, in common parlance, is really "going some!"

Final services for Harry M. Stanley, a member of the union whose death occurred June 19, were held last Tuesday at the mortuary chapel of James H. Reilly & Co. Mr. Stanley succumbed to a heart ailment at Mount Zion Hospital, whence he had been taken from his apartment only a few hours before he passed away. He was a native of Franklin County, Kentucky, and was 67 years old. Although not a permanent resident of San Francisco, he has visited the city more or less frequently in the last thirty or thirty-five years, and was quite well known among the older members of the union. He was a linotype operator, and was Southerner by birth, and cultured, was of gentle character. His friendship was loyal and esteemed by his associates. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. C. D. Campbell of Nashville, Tenn. Rev. John A. Collins of St. Peter's Episcopal Church was the officiating clergyman at Mr. Stanley's services. The pallbearers were fellow craftsmen of the deceased. Interment was in Woodlawn Memorial Park.

M. E. Van Schoyck, probably better known as M. E. Van, Intertype Corporation representative and member of San Francisco Typographical Union, is reported to be recovering from the operation which he recently underwent at St. Luke's Hospital.

The wife of Charles B. Monroe, member of the "Examiner" chapel, has the distinction of being the purchaser of the first ticket sold at Burlingame for passage on the first Southern Pacific streamline train to leave that city. Mrs. Monroe was en route to Kansas City, Omaha and other Missouri Valley cities, where she will visit during a major portion of the summer.

Persons desiring detailed information regarding Oakland Typographical Union's celebration of its fiftieth anniversary next Sunday, which has been quite generally publicized, may obtain it by communicating with the officers of the union at 562 Eleventh street, Oakland, phone Glencourt 0685. The union will hold an open meeting, beginning at 1 p. m. A dinner and elaborate entertainment will be given at Oak Knoll Country Club in the evening. The chairman of the arrangements committee has announced the dinner bell will be rung promptly at 7 o'clock.

The union label is the keystone to the arch of the bridge that spans Ol' Man River Depression.

"FACTORY TO MEN'S WEAR WEARER"
When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:
NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

Eagleson & Co.

736 Market Street 1118 Market Street
140 Kearny Street
[Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles]

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL

IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET

TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES

All Makes — Serviced, Repaired,
Rented, Sold

Easy Terms — Union Shop

The Typewriter Company

106 SUTTER STREET Ground Floor
Sutter 5186

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The June meeting was well attended. First Vice-President Claude M. Baker, being called here to assist the scale committees of Typos No. 21 and Mailers No. 18, addressed the membership, giving an interesting and inspiring talk on scale and other matters. Reports of scale and executive committees and delegates were interesting and inspiring, giving evidence of the membership's keen interest in the affairs of their union.

The second "run-off" between Henry Grauli and Ray Gaskill for member of the executive committee resulted in the re-election of Grauli. Ex-President H. I. Christie, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, after having experienced the joys of the life of a commuter, or "living across the bay," for the last two years, has moved with his family from Oakland to the Sunset district of "dear old San Francisco."

In voting to secede from the M. T. D. U., Omaha Mailers' Union No. 15 is to be commended for its independence in severing relations with an organization dominated by New York Mailers' Union. Secession of Omaha Union makes nineteen unions not affiliated with the M. T. D. U. Six years ago there were but five anti-M. T. D. U. unions. At that time the latter had 2405 members, the former 816—showing a gain for the anti-M. T. D. U. unions of 365 members.

In the May 27, 1936, election for president of the M. T. D. U., Roberts of St. Louis received 778 votes, to 717 votes for Weaver of Indianapolis. Mitchell of Toronto received 1138 votes for vice-president; Rand Anderson of New York, 1173 votes for secretary-treasurer. Of the 1962 members of the M. T. D. U., 1495, or all but 467 members, are tabulated as having cast their ballots in this election. For the uncontested offices of vice-president and secretary-treasurer, 357 members failed to vote for the former, while 322 did not vote for the latter. An analysis of the vote shows a certain clique in New York Union controls the M. T. D. U.—or, as New York goes, so goes the M. T. D. U. on election day. Twenty-four unions outside of New York give Roberts 364, Weaver 546; Weaver's majority, 182. Twenty-five chapels in New York give Roberts 128, Weaver 149; Weaver's majority, 21. Total Weaver's majority, 203. In the remaining New York chapels, Roberts 286, Weaver 22, giving Roberts a majority of 264. Chapels: "Herald-Tribune," Rand Anderson, foreman, Roberts 71, Weaver 0; "News," Charles Gallagher, foreman, Roberts 72, Weaver 0; "World-Telegram," Jim Winters, foreman, Roberts 31, Weaver 7; "Journal," Dan McCullough, foreman, Roberts 35, Weaver 6; "American," Dan McCullough, foreman, Roberts 39, Weaver 7; headquarters, Secretary Fullam, Roberts 33, Weaver 2. The M. T. D. U. remains a foreman-controlled organization. Charles Gallagher, foreman of the "News," is president of New York Mailers' Union. Rand Anderson, foreman of the "Herald-Tribune," is the secretary-treasurer, both acting and elect, of the M. T. D. U., while Dan McCullough, long a power in the New York union, is foreman, not alone of one, but two daily papers.

By the ultimatum given the New York union by the executive council of the I. T. U. to reinstate

Daniel Williams in the union, they were compelled to pay Williams over \$732 for time lost at the trade. Williams did not return to his old job on the "Sun," holding a position on the "Times." The latter is not a foreman-controlled chapel. It voted 76 for Weaver to 16 for Roberts.

J. V. Burke of the local Web Pressmen's Union addressed the June meeting of No. 18, inviting members to attend a series of lectures by Harry Conover of the University of California on "Industrial Unionism and Labor History."

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

A spectacular military parade, with thousands of soldiers and sailors participating, while army and navy planes stage an air show overhead, is being planned as one of the features of San Francisco's Fourth of July free celebration by the Independence Day Citizens' Committee. Supervisor Arthur M. Brown, Jr., general chairman of the committee, and Thomas J. Riordan, executive chairman, announce the appointment of W. H. Moulthrop as director of the parade, in which more than 7500 persons will participate.

N.L.R.B. ORDER HITS COMPANY UNION

The Oregon Worsted Company, producer of wool yarn at Portland, Ore., and the only mill of its kind west of the Mississippi River, has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to disestablish a company union, the "Employees' Mutual Council," an organization found to have been fostered by the company as a means of discouraging trade unionism among its 500 employees. The board also ordered the reinstatement with back pay of a worker who was discharged for distributing leaflets announcing an employees' mass meeting.

Operating Engineers Take Action On Threat to Wage Conditions

International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 59, has adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That Engineers' Local 59 obtain the services of an attorney to try to obtain an injunction against the Department of Public Works of the State of California to prevent this body from awarding contracts below the established wage scales;

"Resolved, That the Alameda Building Trades Council, Alameda Central Labor Council, San Francisco Building Trades Council, San Francisco Central Labor Council, and Contra Costa Central Labor Council be requested to indorse this action;

"Resolved, That all Building and Central Labor Councils be requested to communicate with the Hon. Frank F. Merriam, governor of the State of California, and all officials of the Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, to try to bring about an adjustment of this condition."

Label Okay or Kayo?

By I. M. ORNBURN

Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department

The smartest thing for independent merchants of this nation to do is to co-operate with American labor unions.

Organized workers are a better class of regular customers than unorganized workers, because they are more permanent residents in a community.

Labor unionists work shorter hours for higher wages, and consequently have more money to spend and more time in which to spend it.

More than at any other time since their organization, members of labor unions are demanding the products and services of their brother unionists. They will naturally patronize firms that display the union label, shop card and button.

Labor unionists have absolutely nothing in common with owners of chain stores, mail order houses and other non-unionized concerns that sell cheap foreign-made goods and the unfair products of chiseling and sweated industries of our own country.

Organized labor fully realizes that lower wages, longer hours and unemployment are caused by these monopolized super-business concerns.

The local merchant has far more opportunity to increase his sales if he recognizes labor unions and sells union label merchandise. He at once eliminates cut-throat competition and price-cutting methods of chain stores and mail order houses. He will also pass prosperity around by keeping the money in the locality.

Co-operation with labor unions is the only hope for the independent merchant.

Small business should open its eyes before big business gives it the gong!

It's the Union Label "O.K." or the final "K.O.!"



**WE SPECIALIZE IN MEN'S WEARING APPAREL,
SUITS, OVERCOATS, HATS, TIES, WOOL SHIRTS,
BATHROBES, SPATS, GLOVES, SILK SHIRTS,
PAJAMAS AND UNDERWEAR.**

F. THOMAS

Cleaners and Dyers

Phone HEMLOCK 0180

Main Office and Works - - - - -

27 Tenth Street

GOOD FOOD

Enjoy It Day or Night

Open All Night

HENRY'S CAFETERIAS

101 TAYLOR ST., Corner of Turk

3036 16TH ST., Between Mission and Valencia

70 4TH ST., Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE
OUR OWN BAKERY

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple Friday Evening, June 19, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, Warren F. MacKenzie vice C. A. Baker; United Laborers No. 261, William Edminster and C. E. McGovern; Warehousemen 38-44, James R. Robertson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Minutes of Building Trades Council. Bargemen, copy of resolution in the matter of criminal syndicalism act; petition for signatures solicited. General Organizer E. D. Barry of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, stating that Fire Protection Engineering Company, engaged in the business of installing automatic sprinkler systems in all Pacific Coast states, has unionized all its employees and is fair to all organized labor. Automobile Mechanics, inviting participation in its picnic to be held Sunday, June 28, at Salada Beach. Communications all filed.

Referred to the Executive Committee—Resolution of Warehousemen's Union Local 38-44, dealing with proposed organization campaign against a number of concerns employing non-union workers.

Resolution introduced by Delegate E. D. Vandeleur, indorsing the subway system in its entirety, and requesting the installation of short haul bus service on Market street to replace the surface tracks and cars operated on that street by the Municipal Railway.

Report of the Executive Committee—Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Fruit and Vegetable Clerks, with an additional clause providing for adjustment of disputes and grievances arising during the operation of the agreement, and advising the union to return

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Fred Benioff, furrier, 133 Geary street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

to the Council for further advice and assistance before involving itself in a strike. Fred West reported to the committee the resolutions and plan of action adopted by the Agricultural Workers' convention held at Stockton about a week before; but committee could not take any action in the matter, as no information was available as to the attitude of the California State Federation of Labor, and the action of its Executive Council at its meeting held the day before at Santa Barbara; committee laid the matter over for further consideration. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs reported they are interested in reviving the Junior Union, and suggest that local trade unionists send their boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16 to the meetings of the Junior Union in the Labor Temple Monday evenings at 6:45 to 7:45 o'clock. Elevator Operators are making progress, and will hold a dance at Native Sons' Hall the following evening. Boot and Shoe Repairers have signed up all shops with an agreement for an eight-hour day and increased wages. Auto Mechanics 1305 will hold its annual picnic at Vallemar Park Sunday, June 28. Upholsterers have signed agreement with Valley Bedding Company of Fresno after a protracted struggle. Laborers' Union, with the assistance of waterfront workers, signed up for all the trades engaged in the construction of a residence for an employer on the waterfront, who tried to use non-union labor in such work. Vice-president Shelley gave further details of the Shoe Repairers' recent negotiations with employers and the signing up of all the shops. Street Car Men, Division 1004, is still organizing the employees of the Market Street Railway. Warehousemen are busy in organizing work. Filling Station Employees are at a critical point in their negotiations with the Rubber Institute, and may take a strike vote. Ornamental Iron Workers are also engaged in organizing activities, and the Building Trades Council will support the union. Waitresses will hold election of officers next Thursday. Culinary workers ask unions to employ union culinary workers and bartenders when holding picnics, and to make demands for union help when engaging dates for picnics.

Two former delegates were invited to address the Council, and the delegates enjoyed the remarks of Brother Claude Baker, international vice-president of the Typographical Union, and Brother J. Weinberger, international organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, who gave the delegates interesting accounts of their work in different parts of the United States. They were well received.

Receipts, \$365.05; expenditures, \$203.75.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING BOOM

Residential construction throughout the country should show a 100 per cent increase in 1936 over 1935, a survey taken by the Investment Bankers' Association of America revealed. The report said outlook for real estate and real estate securities is the brightest in several years.

YOU CAN HELP

Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

Labor Day Committee

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple Saturday Evening, June 20, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council. Minutes of previous meeting, held Saturday evening, June 6, read and approved.

The chair declared the first order of business would be the nomination and election of permanent officers of the General Labor Day Committee. Nominations were then made as follows:

For chairman, Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council; for vice-chairman, Thomas Meagher, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council; for secretary-treasurer, John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; for assistant secretary, Thomas Doyle, secretary of the San Francisco Building Trades Council; for sergeant-at-arms, Dan Cavanagh, delegate Building Trades Council; for assistant sergeant-at-arms, Arthur Watson, delegate Miscellaneous Employees No. 110.

There being but one nominee for each office, the temporary secretary cast the ballot for the nominee for each office respectively, and the chair declared the said nominees elected to their respective offices.

Delegates from many unions reported having voted in favor of taking part in the Labor Day parade, or having appointed their additional quota of five delegates to serve on the General Labor Day Committee, and contemplating taking a vote at their next following meeting on taking part in the Labor Day parade and co-operating in making the celebration a great success.

The secretary reported having received a mass of credentials, and that the roll of delegates will be completed at the next regular meeting.

The assistant sergeant-at-arms reported that 157 delegates were in attendance upon this meeting, and that hereafter all delegates will be required to sign an attendance card, and that each card will be duly recorded in the roll of delegates.

It was moved, seconded and carried that central bodies and unions in neighboring counties be invited to participate in the San Francisco celebration of Labor Day.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the next meeting of the General Labor Day Committee be held in the San Francisco Labor Temple next Saturday evening, June 27, at 8 o'clock.

The chairman announced that he would name the members of the various committees which are to have the celebration in charge at the next meeting of the general committee.

The committee thereupon adjourned for one week at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

AUTO MECHANICS' PICNIC

On next Sunday, June 28, Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1305 will hold a picnic at Salada Beach, to which it invites all members of organized labor and their friends.

Warehousemen Strike

Virtually tying up the entire hardware industry of San Francisco, over two hundred warehousemen struck on the morning of June 18, according to announcement made by Warren Denton, president of Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' Local 38-44. A strike has been declared against the following hardware companies in San Francisco: M. Seller & Co., Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Company, Sloss & Brittain, Heyman Company, Seller Bros. & Co. and the Dohrmann Commercial Company.

The action of the union arose out of the refusal of the companies to recognize the union or to deal with it for the purpose of arriving at a collective bargaining agreement, declares Denton.

The present monthly wage in the industry is about \$70. The union is requesting a \$5 per day wage rate and a work-week of forty-four hours. It is also requesting recognition of the union, preferential hiring of the men, and a signed agreement.

The union has been making efforts for the past several months to arrive at an amicable settlement and adjustment of all differences between the union and the employers, but has been met with constant refusal by the companies to arrive at a final agreement. It was only as a final and last resort that the union resorted to strike action, says its spokesman.

Announcement was made on Tuesday last that agreements between the union and the warehouse firms of Solbach & Nusbaum and the Heyman Company had been signed, granting all demands of the union. These include the minimum \$5 wage, eight-hour day and forty-four-hour week, preferential hiring, one week's vacation with pay and seniority rights. The agreements were immediately effective.

Communist Agitator Removed From Alameda Central Council Meeting

After refusing to adhere to the request of Secretary Spooner when asked to leave a recent meeting of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Miles Humphries, well-known East Bay communist agitator, was "voted out of the meeting" by a large majority vote of the delegates present.

Humphries, supposedly attending the meeting as a spectator, refused to abide by the wishes of the secretary when told to leave the meeting and immediately thereafter the delegates, by their overwhelming majority vote, demanded his removal; Humphries, like all other "reds," hung his head and left the meeting. By the action of the delegates it was either "leave or be thrown out." Humphries chose the easiest way.

In attendance at the meeting was Edward Vandeleur, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor. Vandeleur, during his address, complimented the delegates for the action in removing "a red agitator from our midst."

Laundry Workers' Union Elects Officials for Ensuing Year

At the recent election of officers of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 a great deal of interest was displayed and a good vote was cast, in spite of the fact that there was no opposition to the re-election of the president, secretary, assistant secretary and business agent. The new official roster is as follows:

President, Lawrence Palacios; vice-president, Charles O'Connor; secretary, Margie Lydon Hackett; assistant secretary, Tillie Clifford; business agent, Charles Keegan; outside sergeant-at-arms, James Allen; trustee, Earl Young; executive

board, Lawrence Palacios, Charles Keegan, Tillie Clifford, Pat Lee, Jack O'Keefe, Margie Lydon Hackett, Charles O'Connor, Earl Young, Mary Kutter and Tom Beall; delegates to Labor Council, Lawrence Palacios, Tillie Clifford, Margie Lydon Hackett, Jack O'Keefe, Mary Kutter, Charles O'Connor, Al O'Connor, Emma Nelson, Dorothy Ring and Harry Korts.

Spencer Miller to Instruct At Summer School for Workers

It has been the exceptional good fortune of the directors of the Western Summer School for Workers to secure the services of Spencer Miller, Jr., executive secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor, to lecture during the closing week of the Summer School upon Workers' Education and Current Labor Problems.

Spencer Miller has directed education for the American Federation of Labor since the affiliation of the Workers' Education Bureau with the A. F. of L. in 1923. In the field of worker-adult education Mr. Miller is an outstanding figure, both in America and abroad.

Labor locals and organizations of the Pacific Coast are hereby notified that there are yet a few scholarships to be offered to promising students. Such persons may apply to the Summer School office at 2451 Hearst avenue, Berkeley, Calif.

Will Greet Visitor

By JENNIE MATYAS

Mark Starr, educational director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is on a tour of the locals throughout the United States, and will be in San Francisco for one day only on July 1. A joint meeting of all local memberships will be held on July 1 at the local headquarters, 149 Mason street, fourth floor, at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Starr will speak on "Educational, Cultural and Recreational Activities Within the I. L. G. W. U." The meeting will be open to all members of organized labor and to their friends.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union spends over fifty thousand dollars a year on educational activities. This year the general executive board voted to increase the educational budget to \$75,000. The union has a proud record of conducting classes in social and economic studies as well as in cultural activities. A goodly part of the educational activities are in music, sports and drama. This year the International has taken over a theater in which labor plays are to be produced. To stimulate a lively interesting in working class playwriting the general executive board voted to offer a \$3000 prize for two of the best labor plays to be written. A committee of judges to be named by the educational committee will pass upon the plays. Professionals as well as amateurs may participate.

Besides Mark Starr there will be local speakers and an interesting program of local talent. The San Francisco Joint Board Chorus will sing and there will be mass singing. You are invited.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

Its Presence Indicates 100% Union Product



Only Printing Label Recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

Democrats in Session

Convening in Philadelphia last Tuesday, the National Democratic Convention, after noisy and enthusiastic sessions, has listened to speeches by the temporary chairman, Senator Barclay of Kentucky, and by Senator Joe Robinson of Arkansas. It is expected, as the Labor Clarion goes to press, to perfect organization and to proceed to the adoption of a platform at once.

Great difficulty has been experienced by Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the platform committee, in harmonizing the many interests involved in the preparation of that document, and a squabble in the credentials committee delayed the proceedings. One proposal that is the cause of a bitter contest is that for repeal of the two-thirds rule.

It is expected that the nominations will not be reached until Saturday, and that President Roosevelt will address the convention on that day.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following deaths of members of local unions have been reported: Charles Coulman, member of International Longshoremen's Association; David Joseph, Bakers' Union No. 24; James Robertson, Local No. 16, I. A. T. S. E.; Anthony Moitoret, Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union No. 250; John M. Lovett, Boat Builders and Ship Carpenters' Union.

"BOOTLEGGING" MEAT PRODUCTS

"Bootlegging" hams and bacon is reported to be the latest method of meeting the inroads into its business resulting from the dislike of its products by union labor as a result of the John Morrell & Co. lockout of its union butchers. The Morrell company representatives are said to be agreeing to give dealers lower prices and that all trade names will be omitted from their meat products. Union members and their families can avoid encouraging this deceit by patronizing only butcher shops and markets which display the union card of the Butchers' Union.

\$1 50 A WEEK

WILL KEEP YOU WELL DRESSED

That's what made me famous

NATE LEVY
UNION TAILOR

Phone GArfield 0662

942 Market St. - at Mason - 4th Floor

RELIABILITY

YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE WHEN
YOU PLACE YOUR PRINTING OR-
DERS WITH A FIRM THAT HAS
LIVED UP TO A GOOD REPUTA-
TION FOR HONEST VALUES FOR
HALF A CENTURY.

Friendly in Every Way!

Walter N. Brunt Press

Printing and Badges

111 Seventh Street

Phone MARKet 7070

Longshoremen Listen To Delegates' Reports

By HENRY SCHMIDT
Chairman Publicity Committee, I. L. A. 38-79

Approximately 2500 members gathered at Dreamland Auditorium on Monday night, June 15, for a specially called meeting to hear reports of delegates who had returned from the I. L. A. and Maritime conventions which were held in San Pedro during the month of May and part of the month of June.

A number of the Northwestern delegates were present. They had stopped off in San Francisco on their way to their own ports in order to attend this meeting. President Bridges introduced the visitors to the members and requested them to say a few words about the conventions. Delegates Otto of Bellingham, Joe Marshall of Seattle, Hugh Adams and Matt Meehan of Portland were introduced in the order named. Also, Brother William Fischer, newly re-elected president of the Maritime Federation. All of them addressed the assembly and agreed that a progressive program had been formulated at San Pedro, and even though the conventions had lasted very long, which was due to considerable friction developing between delegates from the various ports, all of this, it was explained, was ironed out and the resolutions that were adopted should be of considerable benefit to the membership of the maritime unions if the decisions of the convention are carried out.

Federation President Speaks

Brother Fischer, the president of the Federation, pointed out that he is ready and willing to co-operate with the 36,000 members of the Federation and that he is willing to listen to anyone who has a good program which would be of benefit to the rank and file. "I want you to tell me your troubles," said Fischer, "and I will attempt to serve you faithfully in my capacity as president."

Matt Meehan of the Portland I. L. A., who incidentally is a candidate for I. L. A. district secretary, gave a good talk, which was enthusiastically received by the membership. He, as well as the other visitors, stated that he had the fullest confidence and faith in the leadership of Harry Bridges and would co-operate with him to the fullest extent if elected to the office for which he is running. He stated further that much undeserved criticism had been heaped on Bridges, which in his opinion was done expressly for the purpose of discrediting him.

All of the ten delegates who represented Local 38-79 at the conventions were given a chance to report, Bridges being the last to speak on the proceedings. Brother John Larson's report was received with enthusiasm, due to the humorous manner in which he presented it, causing much laughter and hilarity among those present.

Discusses Political Situation

Larson pointed out that the attempts of the progressive delegates at the convention to build a national Farmer-Labor party had been defeated. This action, he explained, was not taken because of the delegates' disbelief in the establishment of a Farmer-Labor party, but rather because it was felt that a Farmer-Labor presidential candidate at this time would perhaps make it possible for a very reactionary Republican administration to move in rather than to re-elect the present administration. Larson further pointed out that it behooves the workers to use their political as well

as their economic power, and that the formation of a Farmer-Labor party should be given considerable thought and the idea of establishing such a party, particularly on a local scale, should not be abandoned. Larson called attention to the fact that the workers in France and Spain had accomplished wonders recently by combining their political power with their economic power. "They are really going to town," said Larson, "and have forced the employers to settle the strikes in favor of the workers, which would have been impossible with a reactionary government in power. (Newspaper items lately have enlarged greatly on the successes of the French workers after they had elected a quasi-workers' government through the medium of a coalition movement which united all workers' political parties for the specific purpose of electing workers' representatives to the French Chamber of Deputies.)

Other delegates reported on some of the measures adopted, such as placing two organizers in the field, to organize thoroughly the flour and cereal mill workers in Columbia district, also on the action taken by the convention which makes it obligatory for the locals in the Pacific Coast district to assimilate the members of locals which may be thrown out of employment due to the closing down of the source of employment (such as lumber mills in the Northwest, etc.). They explained further that the membership would decide by referendum ballot on the question of observing Maritime Memorial Day, and whether or not this day should be observed on July 5 or on May 30.

To Establish Defense Fund

If the membership so decides by referendum, a \$25,000 defense fund will be established by assessing the I. L. A. membership to the extent of \$1, this fund to be used for the benefit of members who might be prosecuted and persecuted on account of union activities. The membership was also informed, among other things, that I. L. A. charters will be issued to the longshoremen in New Westminster, B. C., Vancouver, B. C., and also to the longshoremen in the Hawaiian Islands.

On the renewal of the agreements it was decided that all component organizations in the Maritime Federation would take simultaneous action and notify each other in plenty of time of their intentions regarding renewal, cancellation or possible changes which they may demand from the employers.

The delegates also reported that the convention had decided to place a voluntary assessment on the membership which will be in the form of so-called Mooney and Billings stamps, to be sold to the members at 25 cents each, the money to be turned over to the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee to assist the two class-war prisoners in their fight for release from the penitentiary. All members are urged to purchase as many of these stamps as they can afford.

The boycott on Standard Oil products is to be

intensified. All maritime unions on the Coast will participate in the Labor Day demonstrations and parades. The convention again declared itself to adhere and stay within the American Federation of Labor and its principles.

Impressive Talk by Bridges

Bridges was the last of the delegates to report his impressions of the conventions. Although being the last of the series of delegates who had covered considerable of both conventions, Bridges nevertheless found many angles to talk on with reference to the convention proceedings, and explained some of the more important resolutions that were adopted there to the membership and also advised them to ratify all of the propositions that were adopted at the convention in the coming referendum election. Although some of the previous speakers had pointed out that many constant attempts were made at the convention to discredit Bridges, he did not touch upon the subject. He gave a very impressive talk on the entire situation, although he apparently was tired after participating in two lengthy conventions, which were very stormy sessions at times.

All phases and points regarding the conventions have not been entirely covered by the representatives, and it is apparent that the members want to hear more and are anxious to gain additional information about the legislation that was passed. It was decided that at the next regular business meeting the first order of business would be the asking of questions of the delegates by the membership.

Sixty-eight resolutions were introduced at the I. L. A. convention and seventy-six resolutions at the Maritime convention. Very few of them were tabled.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

The June, 1935, number of the "California Labor Market Bulletin" issued by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner, shows further gains in factory employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings. Statistics based upon reports received from 1447 representative identical manufacturing establishments throughout the state show for May, 1936, as compared with May, 1935, increases of 6 per cent in employment, 12.4 per cent in the total number of man-hours worked, 15 per cent in the total volume of payrolls, and 8.5 per cent in average weekly earnings. In May, 1936, the average number of hours worked per week was 39.8; the average hourly rate of pay was 65½ cents, and the average weekly earnings per employee was \$26.41.

HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET

Near 20th Street

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Union Hours - - - Union Clerks

CORNER MISSION AND THIRD

Specializing in

Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

Phone SUtter 9440

A UNION HOUSE

"Life Begins in Our Cocktail Lounge at 4"

REX ITALIAN RESTAURANT

The "Town Famous" De Luxe Chicken or Steak Dinner Served from 4 to 9 P. M. Daily
401 BROADWAY, Cor. Montgomery, San Francisco

William W. Hansen

Dan F. McLaughlin

Geo. J. Asmussen

Manager

President

Secretary

UNITED UNDERTAKERS

Established July, 1882

1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
New Funeral Home and Chapel
Telephone Mission 0276

INSIST ON
MORNING GLORY SANDWICHES
AT THE BAR AND AT MEETINGS
Union Labor Union Materials
PHONE FILLMORE 6922

REDLICK-NEWMAN
COMPANY
Complete Home Furnishers
ON EASY TERMS
17th and Mission Streets

Flowers For All Occasions
ASSEMBLYMAN
JOSEPH P. GILMORE
FLORIST
21st & Valencia Phone VAlencia 4343